

Figure 10.4. Artifacts from the Gunther Pattern of northwestern California—projectile points, barbed harpoon points, stone net sinkers, a flanged pestle, awls, and an adze handle. Drawing by Nelson Thompson. Courtesy of Michael Moratto.

Gunther Pattern (post AD 900) artifacts from Humboldt Bay area. Presumably, these are products of people ancestral to the Historical Wiyot peoples. Note variability in tool function, both marine (harpoons) and terrestrial (dart/arrow pt). Also present are woodworking tools, likely for boat making (e.g., adze at top right)

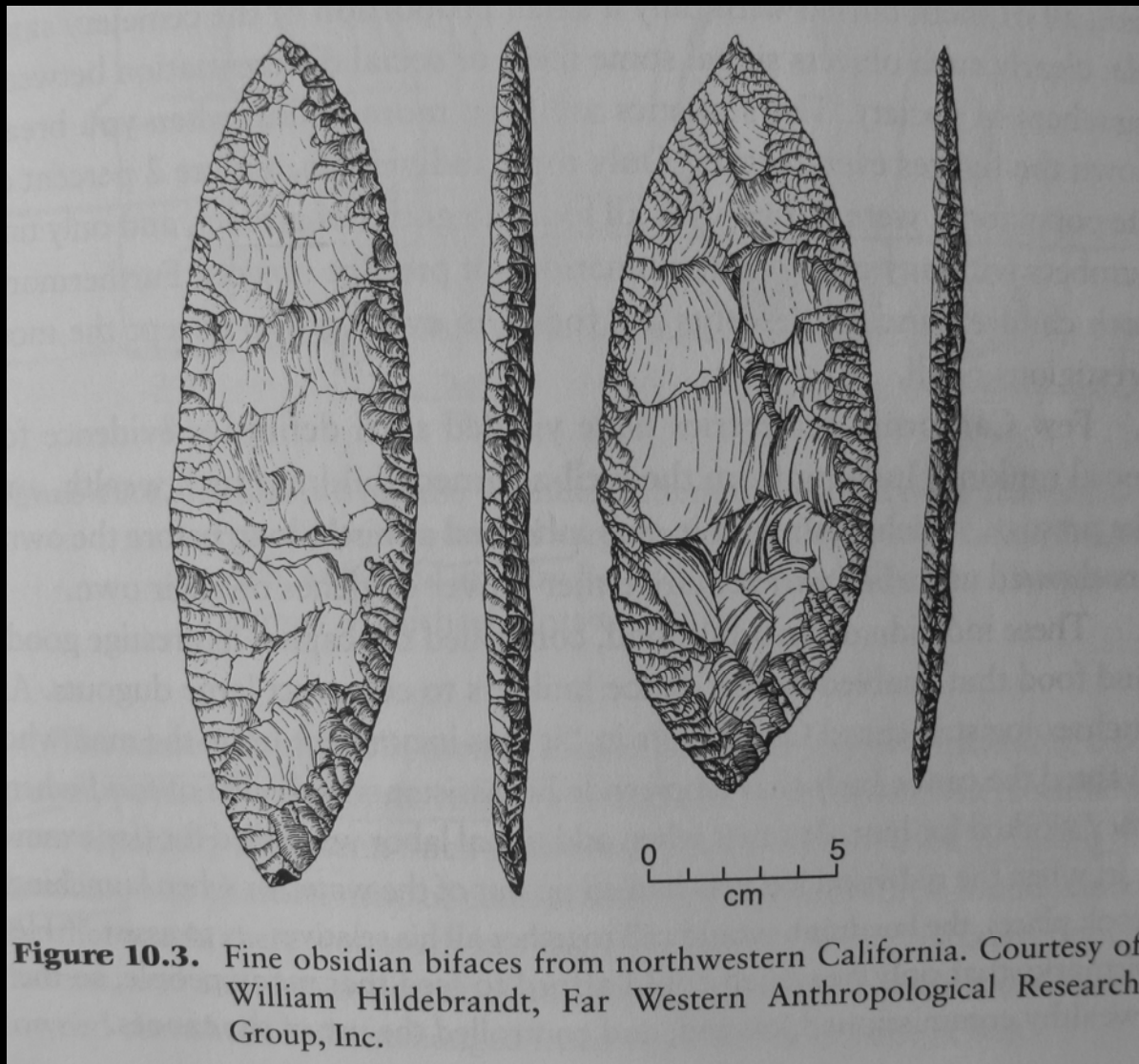


Figure 10.3. Fine obsidian bifaces from northwestern California. Courtesy of William Hildebrandt, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.

Gunther Pattern (post AD 900) large obsidian bifaces from Humboldt Bay area. Such objects figured prominently in historic period ceremonial dances and were important indicators of wealth. This was likely the case before contact period.

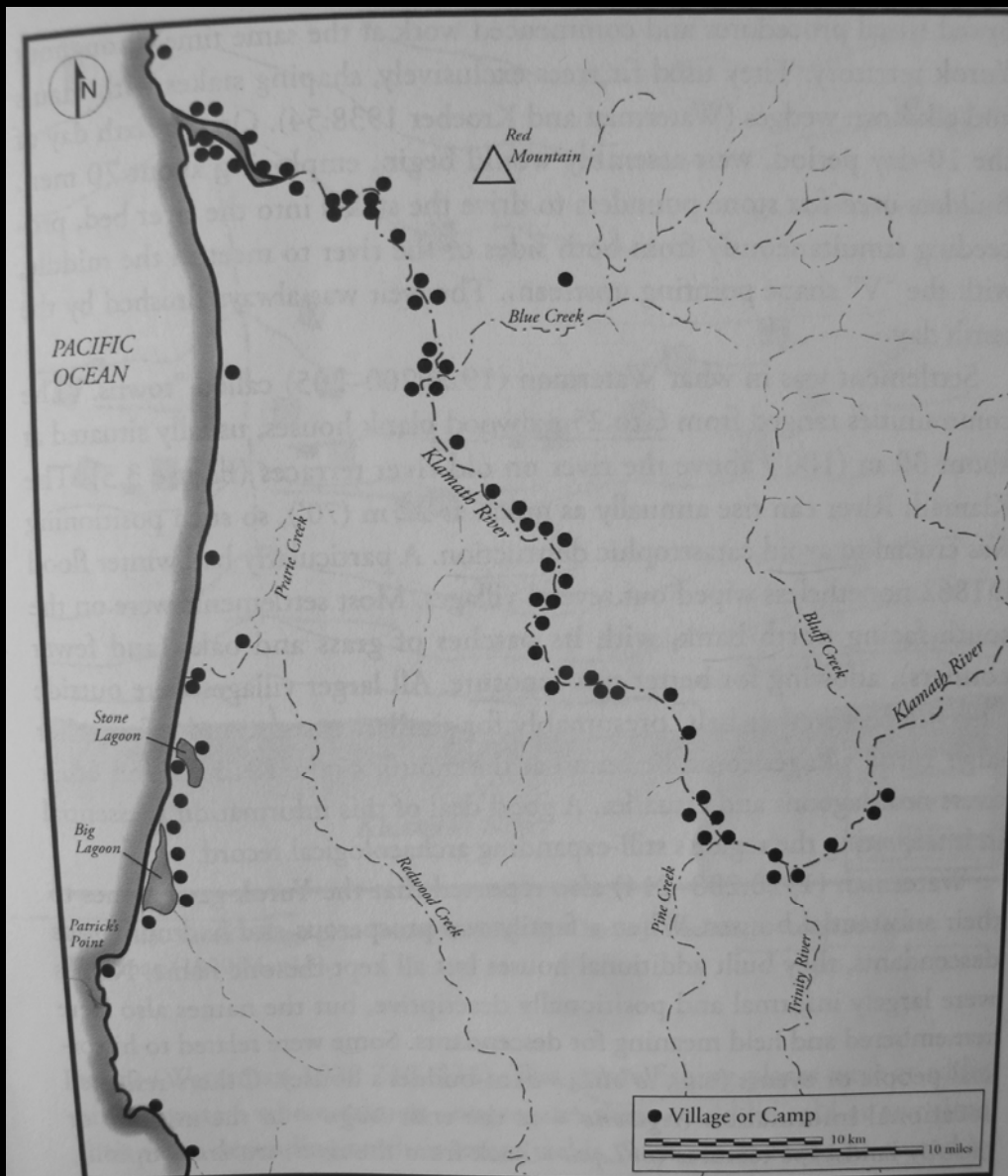


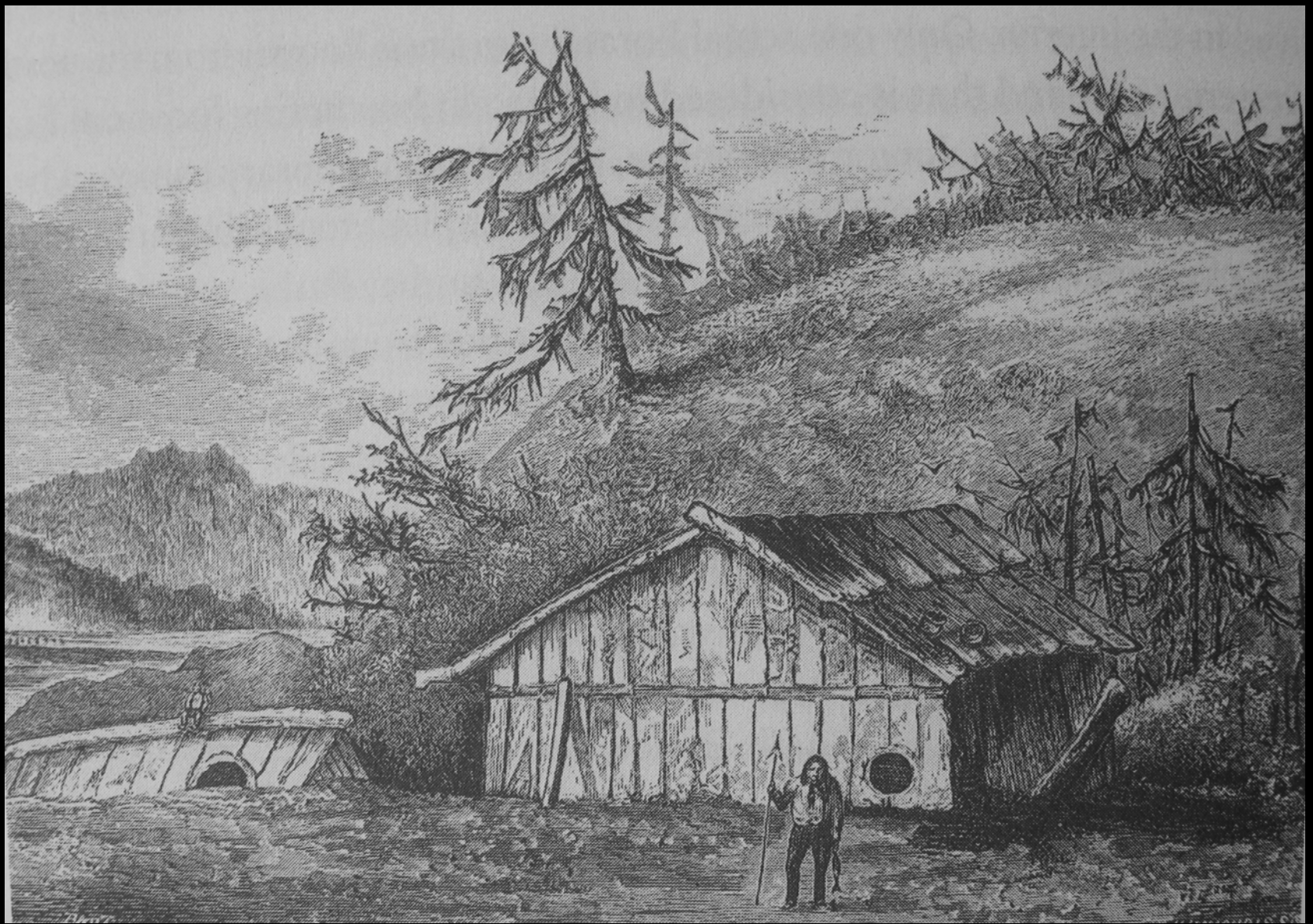
Figure 3.2. Pre- and post-contact Yurok villages (not all occupied coterminously), with clear focus along the Klamath River. Map by Clarus J. Backes, Jr. Adapted from Pilling (1978:139).

Distribution of Yurok settlement along Klamath River, ca. 1920
 Alfred Kroeber recorded this and also took population counts. Note the strong tendency of riverine location for these sedentary villages/towns.



The Klamath River, Yurok area in the 1970s. The swiftness of the river and low water levels (with cobble bottom) was prime for salmon runs and spawning.

Fig. 38. This historical photograph shows two traditional Yurok canoes on the Klamath River near Weitchpec. These bluff-ended dugouts, carved from Douglas-fir logs, provided an important means of travel during the last thousand years or more in this land of rugged mountains, where the river became a highway for trade and travel. Skillful boatwrights and navigators were highly esteemed. Canoes also increased fishing capabilities. (U.S. Forest Service Photo)



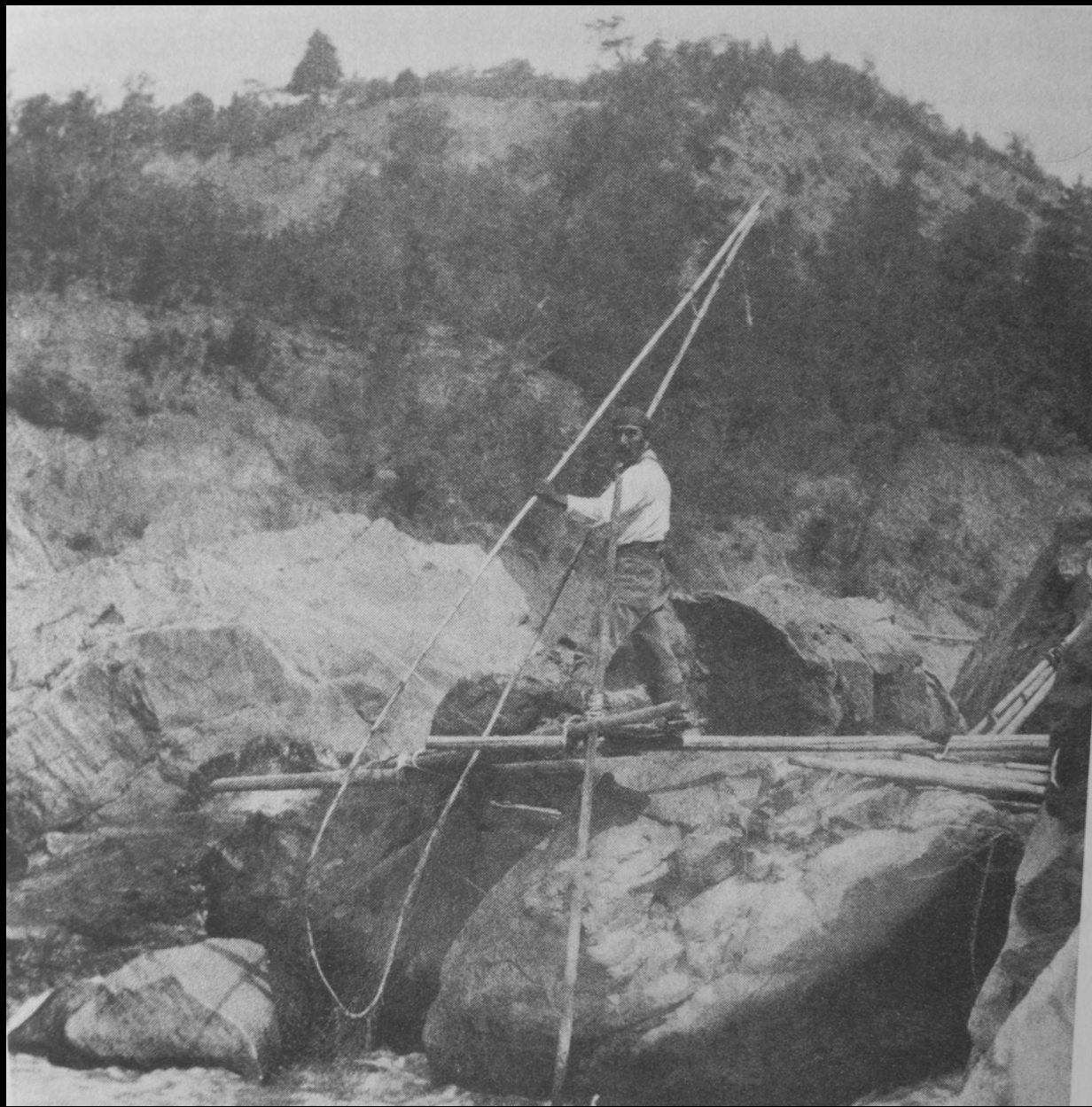
A sweat house (left) and plank house (right) along the Klamath River, 1800s. Note top entrance and below ground construction of the sweat house.



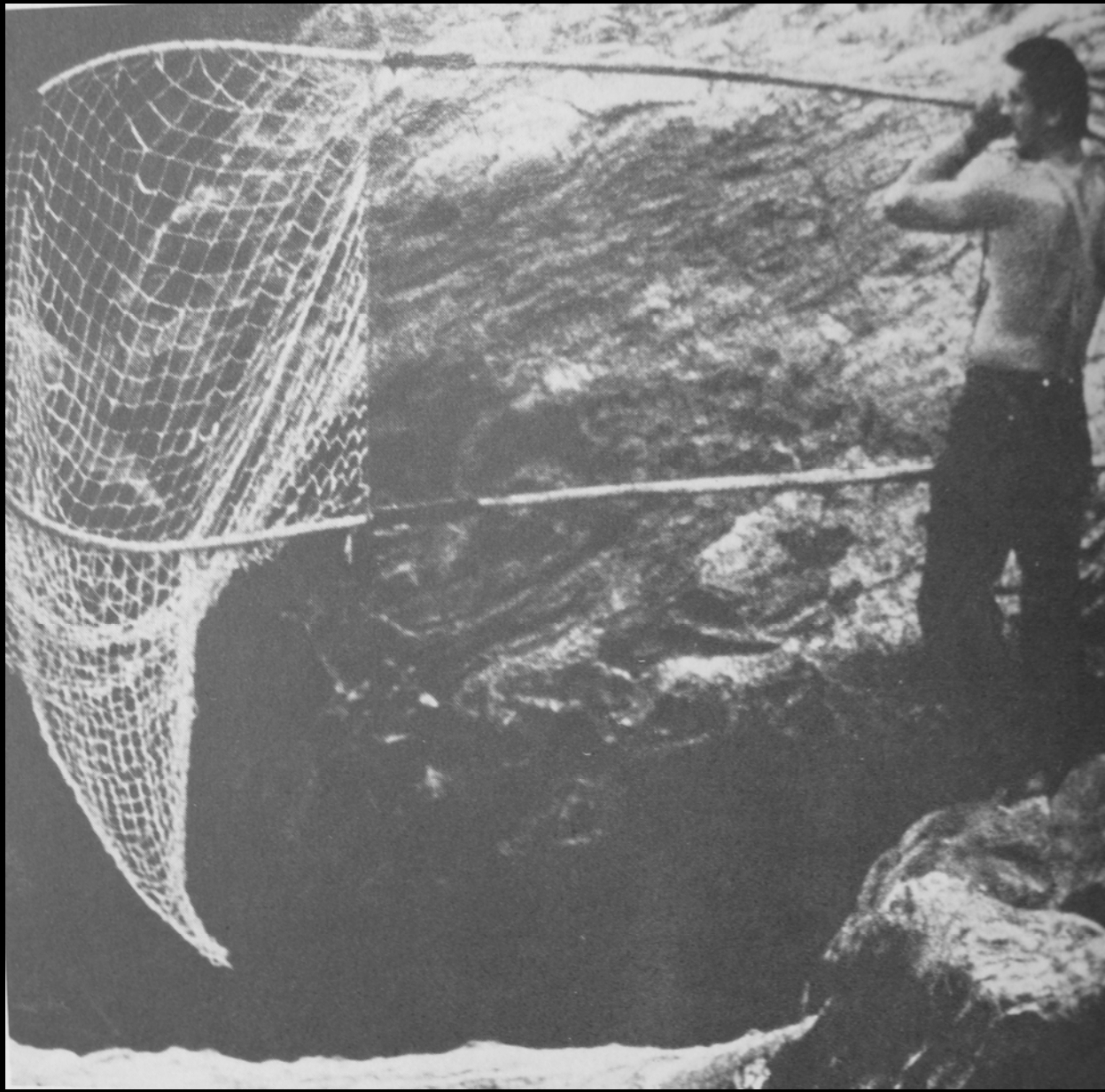
Three plank houses in a Karok village along the Klamath River. Photo by Alfred Kroeber, 1901. The Karok are a closely related tribe just upstream from the Yurok



A Yurok family in a blunt-ended, small river dugout canoe, ca. 1910-1920. Like the much larger oceangoing Yurok and Tolowa canoes, this was made from a solid redwood tree trunk



A Yurok man fishing with a plunge net along the Klamath River, ca. 1920. The salmon were so abundant that such nets would fill with fish when dipped during the a run. The net portion covers the last 2 meters or so on the oval plunge net



A Yurok man fishing with a modern plunge net along the Klamath River, ca. 1975. The device is made of aluminum/steel and nylon, but the shape and function remained unchanged

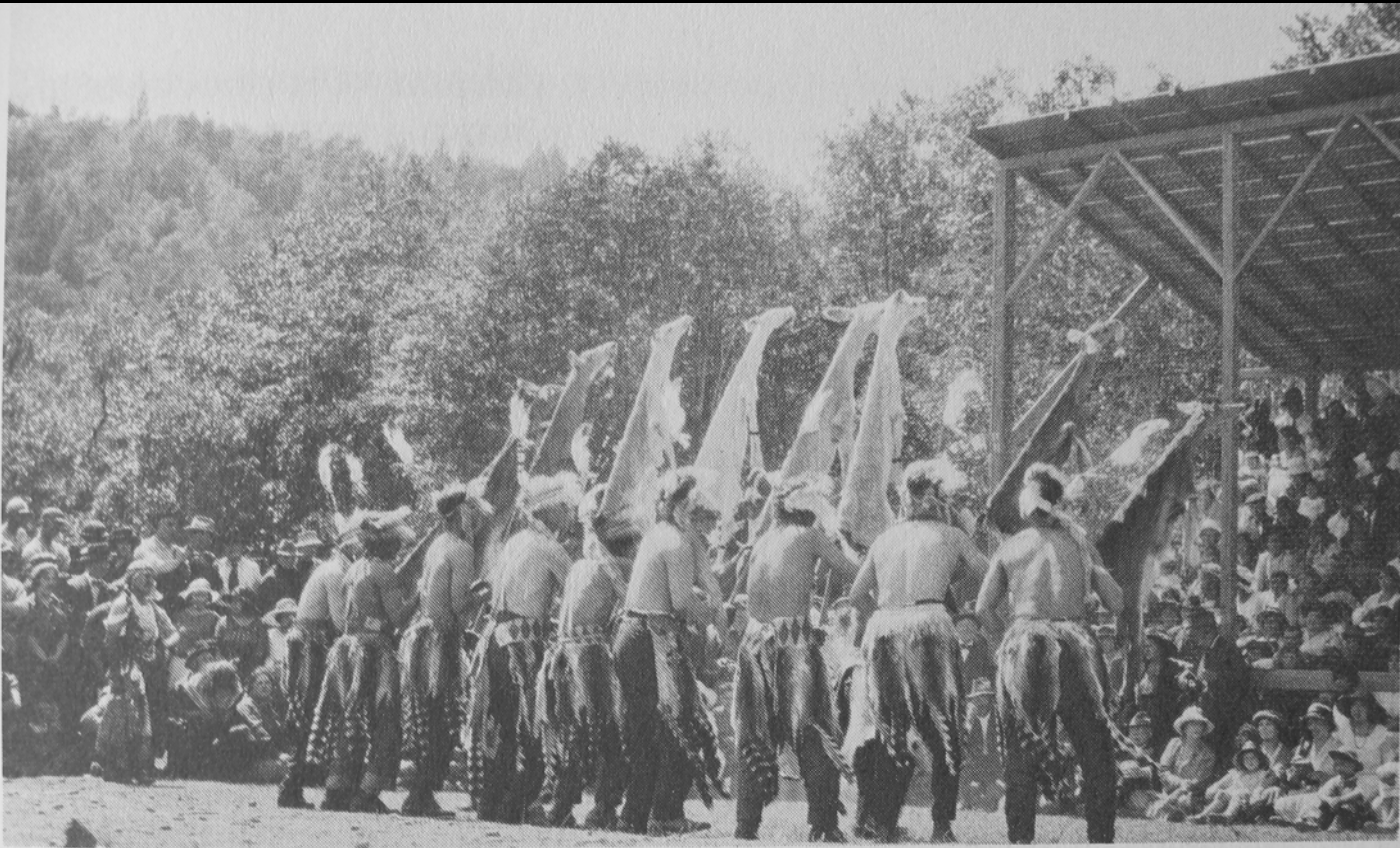


Fig. 57. Yurok White Deerskin Dance. This 1923 photograph shows one of the public rituals of the great Northwestern California World Renewal ceremonial cycle. The ceremonies, which have been held since Late Pacific times, feature a line of male dancers displaying the hides of albino mule deer. Albinism is rare in deer, and the hides of albino deer were enormously valuable in traditional Northwestern California cultures. The public display of these treasures confirmed the wealth and prestige of their owners, while contributing to the ceremonies intended to keep the world in order. Families from dozens of different Yurok, Karok, and Hupa settlements traveled to attend these multi-day ceremonies. (U.S. Forest Service Photo)

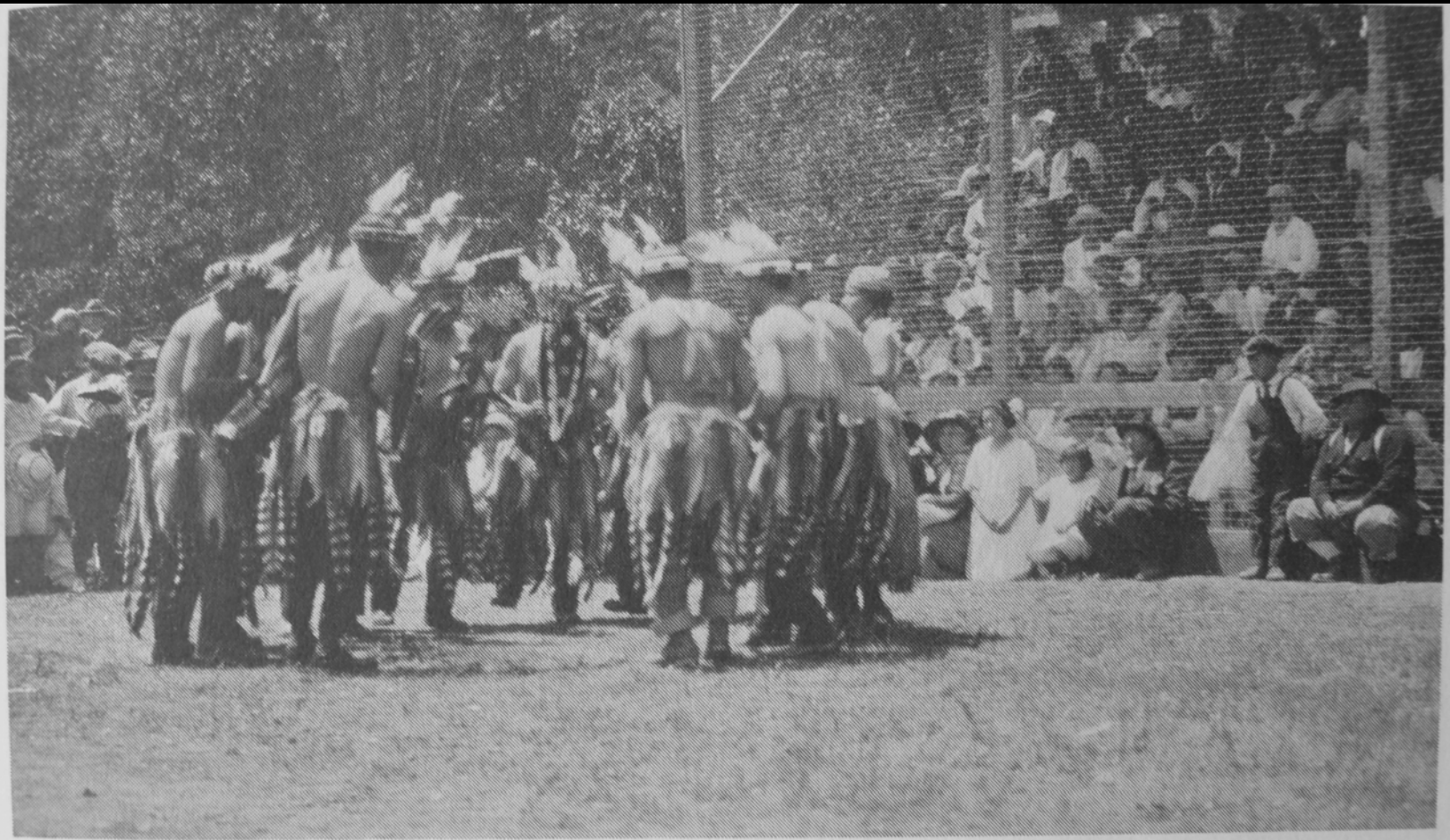


Fig. 64. A Karok Brush Dance, held at Orleans in the 1920's. The Brush Dance was one of the great public ceremonies of the World Renewal cycle (see Fig. 57), held among more than 200 communities of the Yurok, Karok, and Hupa peoples each year. Each dance was sponsored by a wealthy individual who earned great renown for a successful dance. The ritual specialist who directed the dance could also gain great prestige. (U.S. Forest Service Photo)

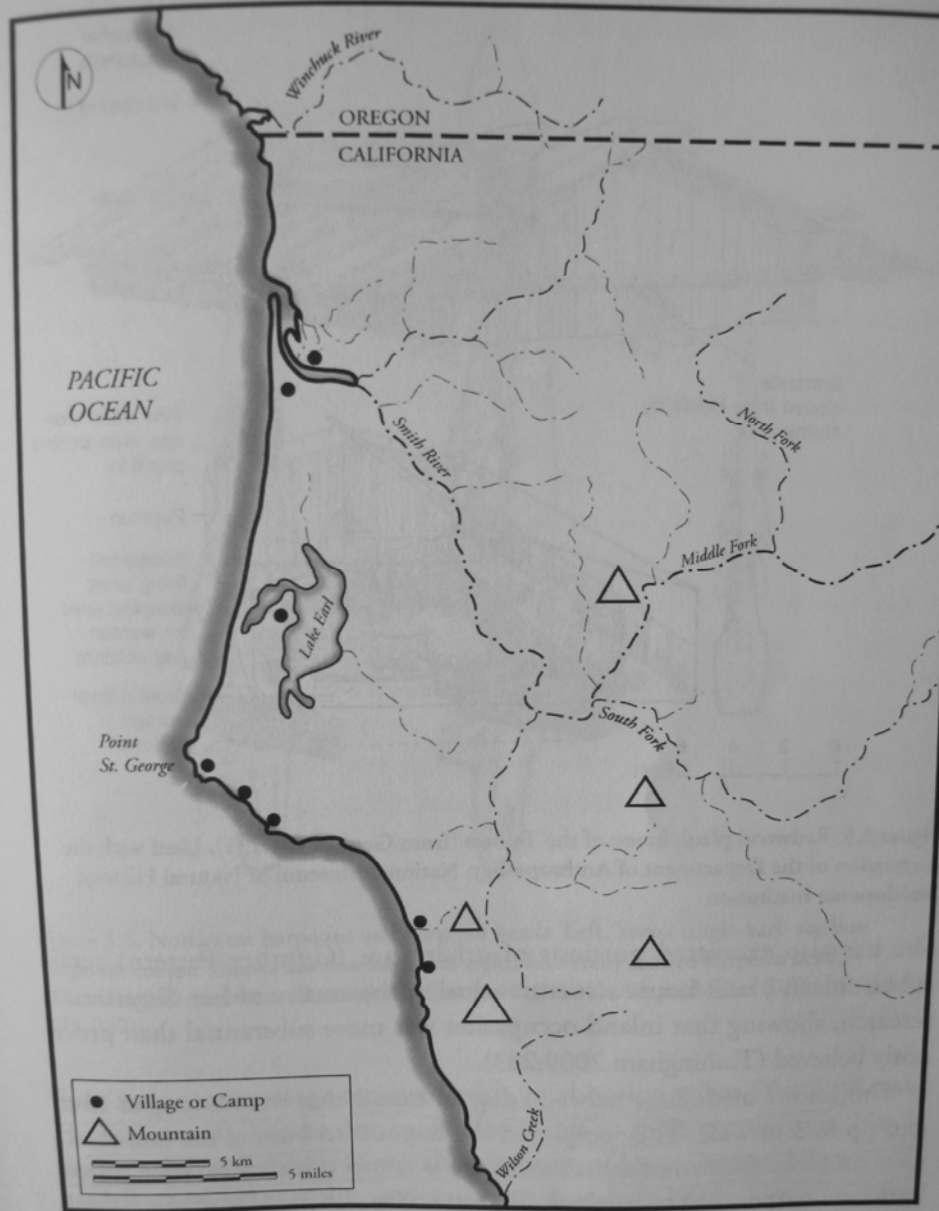
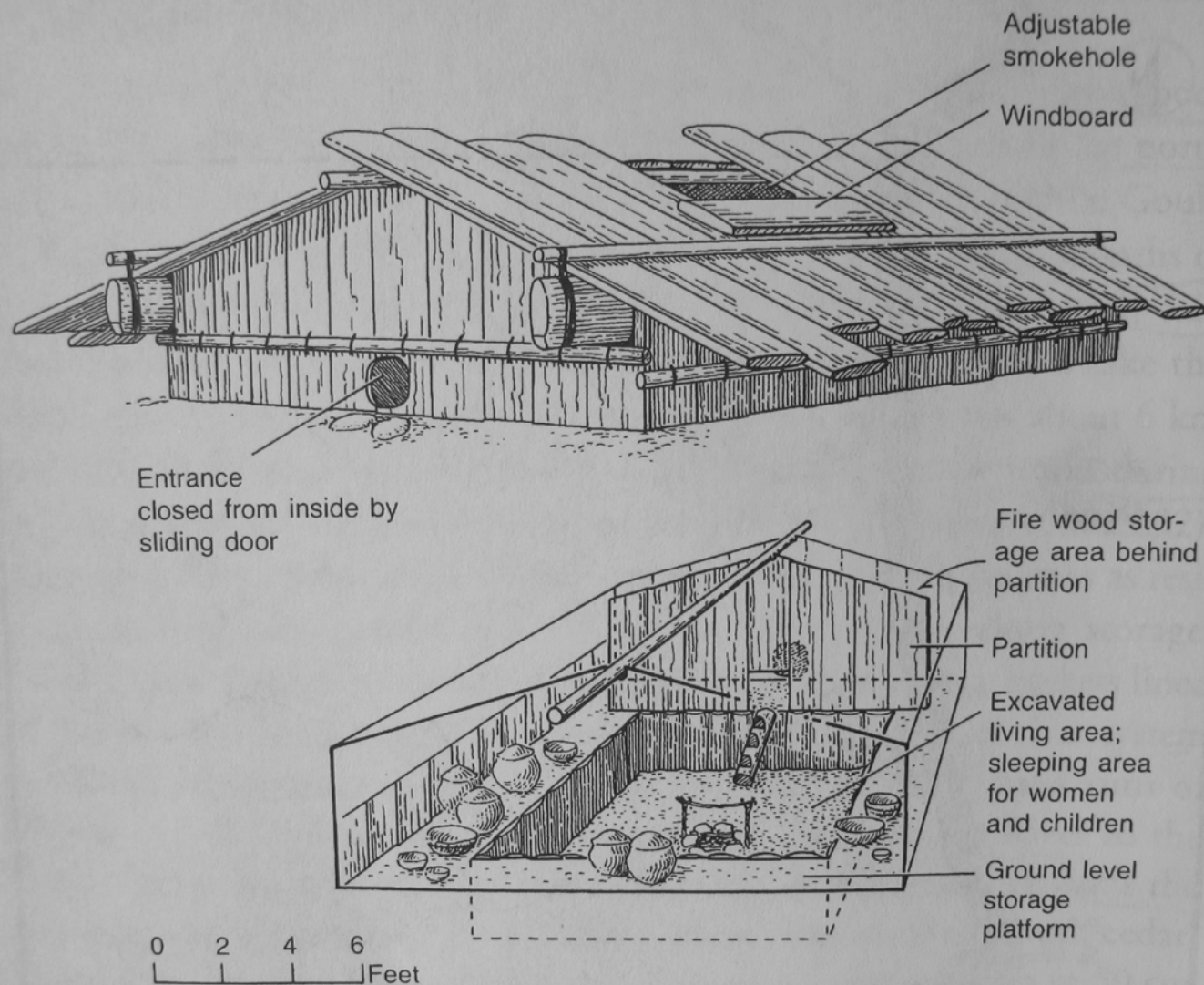


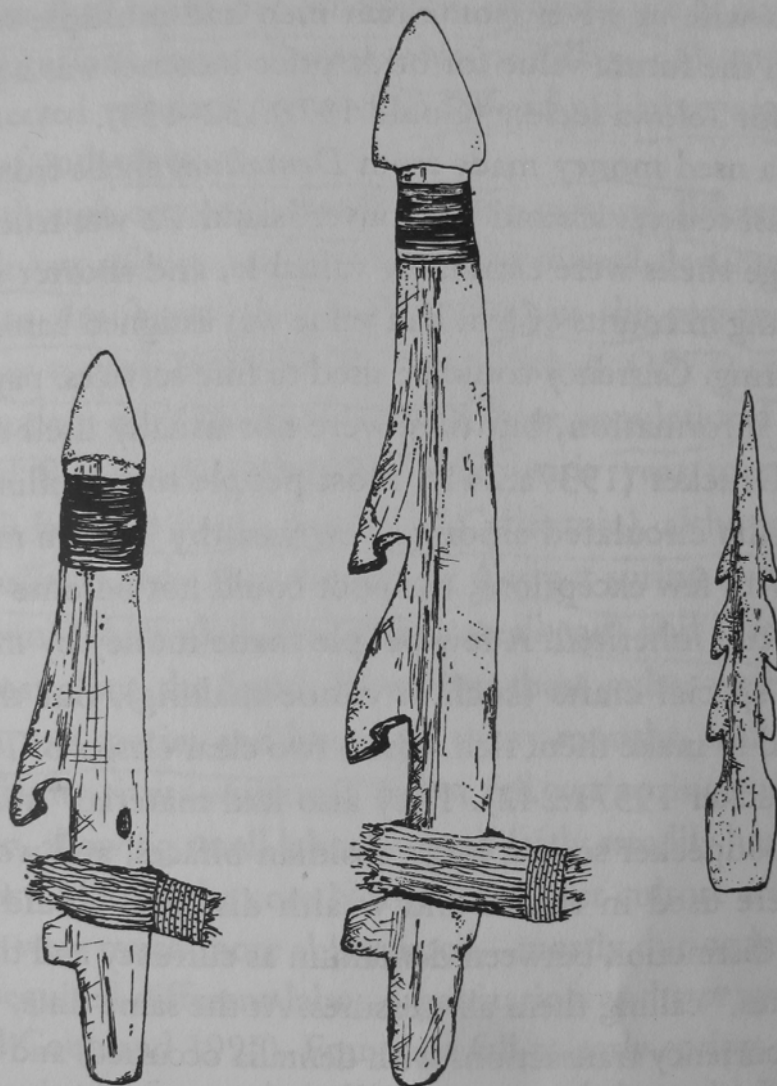
Figure 3.4. Principal recorded villages of the Tolowa. Map by Clarus J. Backes, Jr. Adapted from Gould (1978:128).

Distribution of Tolowa settlement
 Note the coastal locations, with smaller inland settlements, most used seasonally. This pattern is a direct outcome of a more marine based economy and less so an inland fishery --- since the salmon runs were much less intense here than to the south



A plank house of the Tolowa peoples. Note recessed inner floor, pitched roof, and “shelf area inside. These were remarkably efficient dwellings.

Figure 3.5. Redwood plank house of the Tolowa (from Gould 1978:131). Used with the permission of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.



Tolowa and Yurok harpoons consisting of barbed shaft and spear point. These were used in communal sea-lion hunts.

Figure 3.6. Northwest harpoons and harpoon heads. Left, Yurok single-barb sea-lion harpoon; center, Tolowa sea-lion harpoon; right, bilaterally barbed harpoon head, archaeological specimen. Illustration by Jeanne E. Arnold. Adapted from Gifford (1940: 233, 237).